TUREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

British Successes in India. LUCKNOW RELIEVED.

FINANCIAL DISTRESS IN SWEDEN,

Improvement in the Liverpool Cotton Market. The Cunard steamship Africa, Captain Shannon

which sailed from Liverpool about 2:30 o clock on the Mernoon of the 26th ultimo, arrived here yesterday. The screw steamship Antelope, from Portland, arfived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d, and the Fulton, from New-York, reached Southampton the same night.

INDIA.

An Indian mail, with dates from Bembay to Dec. 4 had arrived at Suez and would be due in London about

Dec. 28. Lucknow had been relieved. Sir Colin Campbel Seined the force at Alumbagh Nov. 11, and on the 19th, after a series of severe struggles with the enemy, the parrison of Lucknow was relieved. On the fell day the sick and wounded, and the women and children, were sent under escort to Cawapore. One anthority says that the relief of Lucknow was achieved with a less of only four officers killed and forty wound-

The Government telegram says the army under the Commander-in-Chief amounted to about 22,000 men—
"amply sufficient to reduce Oude to entire subjection—a task which will occupy them for some mouths
"to come." Another dispatch places Sir Colin Campbell's force at 12,000 men.

The Malwa field force, under Brigadier Stuart, had relieved Musserabad, dispersed the Mehidpore rebels, and was clearing Malwa of insurgents.

The flying columns, under Brigadier Showers and Cois. Cotton and Tidderel, were scouring Robilcand, complete success attending their operations everywhere.

here. Reenforcements were pouring into India, and all

harm for the garrisons and outposts had ceased.

The East India Company's dispatch states that
Bir Colin Campbell was slightly wounded, but not
rafficiently so to interfere with the performance of Lis duty.

The Gwalior rebels had advanced to within 15 miles

of Cawnpore, but had again retired to Calpee. Ger Windham is stated to have marched to attack them. Twenty-four inferior members of the royal family and an influential rebel chief had been executed at The Jodhpore Legion had been defeated with great

charghter and the loss of all their gans, by Col. Ge-sard's forces. Col. Gerard, however, was killed. All was quiet in the Punjaub.
The fort and town of Sangor remained untouched, but large parties of rebels were in the surrounding district.

The Bheel disturbances in Khandeisch continued.

and a rising of some Bernds near Moodhole is reported.

Exchange at Bombay was 2/2s for credits. Freights had desoned. Business quiet and money extremely high.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At a banquet given by the Mayor of Liverpool to the Siamese Embassadors, Mr. Beverly Tucker, the United States Consul in that town, was one of the speakers. He congratulated the assembly on the perions news from India. and trusted that the triumph of English arms would be complete, because it was the triumph of civilization. He said he had no doubt whatever that there was an immense trade to be developed with Siam, and he felt assured that the "star-spangled banner" would, like the flag of Great Britain, dip in the water to the vessels of Siam and

Britain, dip in the water to the vessels of Siam approaching the great republic of America.

The ship Wallace, bound from Quebec for Glasgow, was lost at sea. The crew remained on the water-begged ship for eleven days, with nothing but the body of a dog to subsist upon. Three of them died.

The London Times again reviews the Mormon difference and the Government them for the property of the contraction of the

Scalty, and the Government plans for their suppression.

It hopes that the Mormons will decide upon a migration before they are involved in the calamities of war. ton before they are involved in the calamities of war.

A mutiny occurred on board the ship J. J. Boyd on
the 24th December, as she was on the eve of leaving
the Mersey, for New-York. The crew armed themselves with handspikes, knives, &c., threatened the
cofficers and refused to proceed to sea, on the ground
that the ship's provisions were bad. Information of
the state of affairs having been conveyed on shore,
police officers proceeded to the vessel and arrested
twenty seven of the men without opposition. An examination was to take place the day the Africa sailed.

The second mate was badly cut about the mouth by
a blow from a handspike.

The Board of Trade returns for the mouth of November show a falling off of nearly £2,000,000 in the

vember show a falling off of nearly £2,000,000 in the suports, as compared with the corresponding month

The Morning Post, taking its key from the President's Meseage, advocates the construction of a rail-read to the Pacific through the British American

The acrew steamer Earl of Carrick, bound from Ayr for Liverpool, was wrecked on the Isle of Man, and all the crew, except two, were lost.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

In London on the 23d the funds were steady and fire, and the money market was again easier. The various joint stock banks lowered their rate of disseant for best paper to 8 °C cent.

No new failures were reported.

On Thursday, the 24th, the Bank of England reduced their rate of discount from 10 to 8 °C cent, and simultaneously with this movement repayment was made of the two millions of over issue. After the reduction of the rate, there was an active demand for money at the Bank. In the discount market, choice bills were negotiated at 72 °C cent.

The discount houses reduced their allowance to 63 °C cent. The discount market was firm, but uninfluenced by the movement of the Bank, as the step had been fully an-

The Stock market was firm, but uninfluenced by the movement of the Bank, as the step had been fully anticipated. The closing quotation for the January account was 334 a 234. Owing to the Christmas holidays the Euchange was closed on the 25th and 26th. The following suspensions were announced: W. C. Haigh of Bradford, largely engaged in the woolen trade; Hands, Marcher & Co., Dutch merchants at Hull, and Stevenson, Vermehren & Sestt, merchants at Newcastle. Messrs, T. B. Coddington & Co., iron merchants, Liverpool and New-York, resumed payment.

The returns of the Bank of England for the week The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 23, show an increase in bullion of £1,302,-226—the amount held being £10,753,281. The increase has been nearly £3,400,000 in three weeks—a rise without precedent.

The failure of the great lithographic and artistic establishment of Aratz & Co. of Dusseldorf is answered.

WHAT THEY SAY OF BUCHANAN'S KANSAS

WHAT THEY SAY OF BUCHANAN'S KANSAS POLICY.

Press The Londer Times, Dec. 20.

Mr. Buchanan's style in his late message to the Congress of the United States betrays very clearly where he is treading on eggs. There is cautious believes an anxious determination to right himself, an exactness of self-justification, and an elaborate construction of a basis for himself as he goes over the ground of the Kansas question. On the ghole, he gets out of it not amiss, but the process of propping up a too transparent. It is not bad propping, good workmanship enough, but it is too visible—he is always looking to see if the stone sits quite flat and level.

Does it show a little sign of unevenness, down he goes so the workman's knees again, and inserts the proper Does it show a little sign of unevenness, down he goes on his workman's knees again, and inserts the proper adjusting material underneath in the proper corner; then he looks at his plumb again. Is it all straight now I No, it yields a little in the other corner, and there must be a little more propping matter put in there. So the subterstructure of the Kansas case goes on, the mason adgeting artistically underneath the pavement, then testing the result by his plumb and kne, then fidgeting again, then applying his plumb again, till the lead at last falls straight, and indicates that the laws of gravitation are satisfied, and that the Kansas question is adjusted.

Kansas question is adjusted.

The line of the Free-State party in Kansas has been to ignore all the public acts of the Southern party, all their conventions and conventional acts, to pronounce the whole one mass of illegality, and either to hold rival conventions of their own, which they put forward as the true legal ones, or at any rate to protest against other conventions and refuse to take any part in them. They protested against the Lecompton Convention a year ago, and set up their own Tepeka Convention in the same way last September they refused to recognize the Convention which took place upon the strength of an act passed by the Lecompton Legislature for framing a Conti-time for Kansae, they kept Kansas question is adjusted.

aloof altogethes, and allowed the Southern party to manage their own Convention, and form their own Constitution. Mr. Buchanan does not support the Free-State party in these discoving note; he recog-nizes all that the Southern party has hitherto done in nizes all that the Southern party has hitherto done in Kansas as legal, the original Lecompton Convention, the Convention that met in September and received its authority from the Locompton Convention, and the Constitution framed by this latter Convention. Moreover, he will not compel any resubmission of this Constitution, now that it has been once framed, to popular inspection in Kansas. He would prefer, indeed, such a submission, and he "took if for granted" that it would take place, on the pattern of the Minnesota Constitution, which Congress ordered to be resubmitted to the people. But, inasmuch is the Kansas-Nebraska Act does not positively require any such resubmission in does not positively require any such resubmission in the case of Kansas, he feels that he cannot enforce it-So that up to this point the Free-State party are com-pletely overridden by the President, having the legali ty of two successive Conventions which they have all along discovned thrust upon them; and, lastly, being now compelled to swallow unrevised a whole Constitution from the framing of which they purposely and deliberately kept aloot.

The President rests his judgment upon this latter point upon a rice leaf construction of a clause in the

The President rests his judgment upon this latter point upon a nice legal construction of a clause in the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The question is, whether that Act requires the whole Constitution to be resubmitted to the people, or only the clause relating to Slavery. "This, says the President," will be made clear by a simple reference to its language. It was 'not to legalish slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Now, says the President, it is clear from this clause that what are intrusted to the peoplar revision me the "domestic institution," and not others. "But what is the 'domestic institution," It has this meaning, he observes, both by the obvious construction of the clause and also by its own ctymology. "Domestic institutions are limited to the family, the relations between master and slave, and a few others, are domestic institutions, and are entired The conclusion is, that only that part of the Coheraca tion relating to "domestic institutions" is to be re-submitted to the popular voice in Kansas—i.e., on! that part relating to Slavery—"the relations betwee "a moster and slave, and a few others"—a fortunat addition—being as Mr. Buchanan observes, "domes "the institutions"

However, the Kansas Free-State party are to have their vote free and open upon the Slavery clause, which is the compensation for all the dirt which Mr Buchanan's policy up to that point compels them to swallow. Mr. Buchanan is clear and open on this point. He will have a direct popular vote upon it, and not any delegated vote, or simple appointment of a Convention for that purpose. A majority of representatives, he remarks who are elected by separate sections of the people, is not necessarily a majority of the people; but on this point the American Constitution appoints the majority of the people as the indeed. people: but on this point the American Constitution appoints the majority of the people as the judge. No other authentic and satisfactory mode exits of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of Slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote." And accordingly this direct vote is guaranteed to the Free-State party in Kansas. "An election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the Territory above the age of 21 are entitled to vote. They are to vote by ballot, and the bullots cast at the "said election shall be indorsed" Constitution with "Slavery, and Constitution with no Slavery." This "said election shall be indersed 'Constitution with
"Slavery, and, Constitution with no Slavery, "This form of putting the question does not indeed, satisfy the Anti-Slavery party, because, as it would appear, it does not save Kansas forever from Slavery, but only for the time. Slavery is not prevented by the Constitution, which is made compatible with it, but only by a clause, which, if carried by the Anti-Slavery party now, is capable of abrogation. This is the ruse of the Kansas Southerns which Mr. Buchanan has indersed. Still, at the worst the clause stops Slavery for the time, and will stop it so long as it is enforced—i. c., so long as the Anti-Slavery party in Kansas are the majority.

This, then, is the other side of the President's balance, and it gives, on the whole, we previously reason.

ance, and it gives, on the whole, no perturber to the Anti-Slavery party in Kansas to complain. They have it now in their power, as the majority of the population, which they are said to be, to stop Slavery in Kansas, and we presume they will exercise it. The President has evidently no feeling against Shavery in Kansas, and we presume they will exercise it. The President has evidently no feeling against them or their cause, and is simply bent on setting himself right with the Southerns, whom he endeavous to propitate by this elaborate explanation of the necessity under which he acts. He almost apologizes for considering himself oliged to compel a direct popular vote on the Slavery question, but he intimates that the necessity is too clear to be avoided. This scale a question which a year ago convulsed America from one end to the other. The States appeared upon the verge of a civil war, which indeed had actually began in Kansas itself. Propherey was awakening, and all eyes were directed upon the United States, to see the issue of the great Republican problem. What would the North do 1 it was naxiously asked. Would the

A STRANGE CASE IN DEFLAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Duntilly, Dec. 26, 1857. In looking back on the year now about to close, we have not to record such mercantile disaster as Britain and America deplore-even making due allowance for the disproportion in our commercial opportunities-nor with the same allowance as to the extent of our population, have the annals of our public prints and Courts of Justice registered a proportion of crimes equal in amount and atrocity; yet have we to regret not 'a few, most of them resulting from causes now, happily, passing away, the prisca vestigia fraudis—and among the most notable, one that has given rise to a trial that has been occupying the Courts this week and last, which may be regarded as the romance of crime outdone by the reality.

Some years ago there lived in Merrion square an atterney named Kelly, who amassed a large fortune, partly consisting of money in bank, and partly of money lent or invested in railway shares, or in the purchase of land in his native county, Roscommon. He lived rather peruriously, and was not much noted for generosity to his poor relations. Yet were there indul-gences to which he was addicted; and in enjoying these there was a house he used to frequent in Den-zille street, so very conveniently situated that he could

zille street, so very conveniently situated that he could pass into it from the rear of his own mansion.

In one of these visits he met a very beautiful, fascinating young lady, a native of Kent in England; and, to save himself the trouble of leaving his own house in fature, he brought her home with him. She continued to live with him; and, when about to die, he made her his wife, and heiress of all his property. His relations disputed the will, and the suit made considerable noise at the time; but they were unsuccessful, and Mrs. Kelly was put in undisputed possession of all the property.

of all the property.

A Mr. Christopher Campion, solicitor, conducted A Mr. Christopher Campion, solicitor, conducted the case to its successful issue for Mrs. Kelly. She was not ungrateful. The intimacies of business were succeeded by still closer relationships; and when she went to reside on her estate of Ballinderry, he gave up his Dublin business, and resided with her as her friend and confidential adviser.

But Mrs. Kelly was not unmindful of her English relatives. She brought over two nephews, George and Thomas Strevens, whem she employed in the management of her estates; and it seems she was not liliberal to other relatives who continued to reside in

and Inogas. Strevens, whom she employed at the management of her estates; and it seems she was not illiberal to other relatives who continued to reside in England. Some time after fixing her residence at Ballinderry, she made a will, leaving to these nephews each an estate with a large sum of money. Placed in circumstances more favorable to youthful folice than they had been accustemed to, like too many others, they availed themselves of them. The annt was displeaced, and the will was canceled, and another substituted, drawn up by Campion—between whom and George Strevens, in particular, enmity, the result of rivalry for the greater share of the property of Mrs. Kelly, had all along prevailed—by which the Ballinderry estate, formerly bequeathed to George Strevens, with a sum of £2,500, was transferred to Campion himself. The aum had now become penarious, and was persuaded, from George's roings on, that Campion would make a better use of it, and that a smaller property would be better for George himself, as affording less scope for his dissolute profileacy, and it is but in accordance with the history of such characters that Campion's influence increased with Mrs. Kelly's increasing years. At least, such was the experience of Horace and Javenal in ancient times.

umber of poor tenants had been evicted off the Balnumber of poor tenants had been evieted off the Ballinderry property to improve it and enlarge the
demense. A number of women and others were at
work. George Strevens and his aunt went out to walk
where they were employed. Two men, with bouncts
and short cloaks, to make them appear like women,
but whose cordurors appearing below the cloaks
showed that they were men with blackened faces,
came over a style, and one of them shot Mrs. Kelly
through the head; and while George Strevens ran to
get some one to pursue the murderer the other battered her face and head with stones, and both escaped.
Nor, though many were in the field and in other fields
around, did any one stir, or evince the slightest sympathy.

When Campion came to the spot where Mrs. Kelly did they come from, or where did they go to? They did not pursue you; you were not the man they wanted to shoot. Strevens was, accordingly, apprehended, but no proof being forthcoming of his being the instigator or accessory, he was released; nor has there been any clue found to the perpetrators of the number up to the present time. For the slander contained in these worls Mr. Strevens brought the present action against Mr. Campion. The damages were laid at £5,600. Mr. Campion's defense was that they were not used in the sense alleged, and that they were privileged.

privileged.

The statements of counsel and the examination of The statements of counsel and the examination of witnesses, and especially the cross-examination of the principals, were long and elaborate. The object of Mr. Strevens's counsel was to show that the charge of planning the murder might have much more justly been laid against Campion himself; that, having succeeded in getting Strevens dispossessed and himself instated, it was his interest to get her out of the way,

ceeded in getting Strevens dispossessed and himself instated, it was his interest to get her out of the way, lest she should revoke the will made in his favor, as she had done the former, and the simplest way to effect this was to advise the turning out of the wreched tenantry—almost sure to be followed by marder, from the temper and habits of the people in that part of the country; and that he was sordid and self-she enough, as well as cunning enough, having poisoned the nant's mind against the nephew, to secure the removal of the aunt herself.

When he came to the spot, said Mr. Whiteside, where Mrs. Kelly was lying in her gore, after uttering the slander, and vowing to Heaven that he would never cease till he had found out the author and perpetrators of the foul deed—unlike the gailant Fitz-ames, who planted a lock of the murdered Blanche's hair, dipped in her blood, in his bonnet, vowing that he would steep it in the heart's blood of Khoderick Dhu—he called to one of the women who were working near, "Biddy Branigan." "Well, yer honor," answered Biddy. "Have you a scissors?" "I have, yer honor," "Bring them here." And having got the scissors he cut off the pockets of the dead woman, put one inside the other and both into his own capacious pouch, and carried them off as his opena spoina. On the other side, it is contended that Strevens, by a

out one inside the other and both into his own capa-ious pouch, and carried them off as his opina spolia.

On the other side, it is consonal, it is the opina spolia. put one inside the other and both into his own capacious pouch, and carried them off as his opima spoids.

On the other side, it is contended that Strevens, by a course of dissipation and profligacy, commenced from his coming to Ireland, and carried on uninterruptedly, had forfeited the favor of his aunt—who, though somewhat indifferent to some sorts of indiscretions viewed in themselves, althorred the expense they often entailed, having become absolutely penurious, and he was compelled to confess to improprieties with a host of females, some of whom lived in the family, others resident in the neighborhood. This aunt, disguisted—after sundry quarrels about such a course—had changed the disposition of her property, and he was tempted to revenge. Under these circumstances, while feeling the keenest anguish for the murdered lady, the words were used: nor was it to wondered at under the circumstances.

On the one hand, it was labored to be proved by multiplied evidence that Strevens and his aunt, netwithstanding occasional bickerings, were on good terms to the last, so that he could have no motive for desiring her premature death. On the other, that she was dissuit-fied with him, but not through Campion's instrumentality. Campion maintained that the disposeessing of the tenants was Mrs. Kelly's own act; and as they were "a bad lot," they were the very tools with which the disappointed Strevens might effectually work.

It is very likely that neither Campion nor Strevens

were a had lot, so were the competation for the ingret and villely squandered property of the murdered women. For it came out on the trial that Campion had kept a female after the death of his wife, before he went to be kept by Mrs. Kelly. The whole history is a melancooly exhibition of property, the wages of sin, swindled away from the needy to whom it should be a secretally referred and infancy on the swin-

of progress, one of the most important is a satisfactory classification of worlds: when I say worlds, I mean the microcosms, not the great outside universe. Attempts enough in this direction we have; as for instance, that classification made by my good and philosophical friend Beauxvies. and put by him into the mouth of a figurentary Englishman, whom he pretends to have conversed with at Aix les Bains, in Savoy, to wit: "All "mankind may be divided into two classes, the "fools and the d-d fools," But this, like the rest, is defective. To begin with, it leaves no place for its author and his friends. I am led to these reflections by a difficulty that presents itself at the beginning of this letter, and which I have been spending half an hour of the time that is given us for letter purposes, intrying to suck off from the wooden end of my pen-holder. The letter was beginning with "Everybody here is occupied with"-but no: not everybody is occupied with any one thing. How hard it is to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth! A good deal of it, however-as much as ever will-has come out, respecting that "affair" of Jeufosse, which, up to the beginning of this week continued to interest everybody here. I gave briefly the main facts of the case in my last. All the accused parties were declared not guilty, after a few minutes' deliberation by the Jury. It was not pretended by the counsel for defense, that the good-natured, dissolute blackguard gentleman, Guillot, had not been shot by the guard gentleman, Guillot, had not been shot by the guard Crepel, acting under the orders of his mistress, Madame de Jenfosse. It was, indeed, claimed that the lady's intention was only to have had him wounded, not killed; but this point was not made to appear very probable, and was not much insisted on. The defense was chiefly rested on this ground; that Guillet, transacting on Madama de Lenfosse's that Guillot, trespassing on Madame de Jenfosse' property for the purpose of dishonoring her daughter, after having been warned to stay away, Madame de Jenfosse had the right to protect her daughter's honor by killing the offender, the same as we all have the right to kill a robber who breaks into our house at night.

I shall not presume to venture upon a discussion of French law, nor of the justice of the verdict, but the unusual degree of interest excited by this trial, and the general coincidence of public opinion with the decision of the Jury are worthy of a few remarks.

If I am not misinformed, the letter of the law, as interpreted by jurisconsults, would have condemned Madame de Jeufosse and her agent Crepel, though t has not, perhaps, been violated by the interpre-tation of Jury. But the Jurors were really more under the influence of human sentiments than of the statute. With them the question was, Has not a mother, in defense of her family honor and her daughter's honor, a natural right to use any means. Last Summer a man was tried at St. Germain for the murder of his wife's paramour; the prisoner's intention and the miniment of it upon the destroyer of his peace were proved, not by circumstantial, but by the clearest direct eviare. Kelly's increasing years. At least, such was the experience of Horace and Javennal in ancient times. In August, 1866, Mrs. Kelly was mardered. Like the cult with old Kelly's relations, the marder created much lighterest at the time. By Campion's advice of guilty by adding the phrase, "extendating circumstantial, but by the clearest direct evidence. The verdict was unqualified, Not Guilty—though a French Jury may largely quality a verdict of guilty by adding the phrase, "extendating circumstantial, but by the clearest direct evidence. The verdict was unqualified, Not Guilty—though a French Jury may largely quality a verdict of guilty by adding the phrase, "extendating circumstantial, but by the clearest direct evidence. The verdict was unqualified, Not Guilty—though a French Jury may largely quality a verdict of guilty by adding the phrase, "extendating circumstantial, but by the clearest direct evidence.

fendant, in this affair at St. Germain, was not, like

fendant, in this affair at St. Germain, was not, like Madame de Jeulosse, of an old family and high social position, but a hired servant.

In 1852 or '53, Bowers, an Englishman, Kilied Morten, an Englishman, the seducer of his wife, here in Paris. He fled to England, but afterward returned and voluntarily gave himself up for the trial. The fact of the homicide was not denied; the letter of the law was clear for punishment. His counsel, Chaix d'Est Auge, who is the Choate of the Paris bar, based the defense not on statute law, but on natural right. Bowers was acquitted. It strikes one singularly, at first sight of these It strikes one singularly, at first sight of these three illustrative cases, to observe here in old over-governed, over-policed and, so to speak, over-courted France the virtual acceptance of a proposicourted France the virtual acceptance of a proposi-tion that rules in our wilder American inwritten code: Where the law does not protect the individual he may protect himself. The proposition, however, has a much wider application in Arkansas than in the Department of the Seine. A man shall pile upon me all the abusive epithets of the language and, whatever may be its poverty in certain respects, in this respect the French tongue is as copious as it is brisk—and if I retort by a blow the Courts find me in the wrong—though I may get damages if I bear the insults meekly. Let me take this occasion to warn my young traveling countrymen never to strike a Frenchman; if you are itching for a fight, wait till he strikes you—which will be long enough for both of you to get cool, unless you tax him with for both of you to get cool, unless you tax him wan cowardice. For the dapperest petit mattre will not rest under the accusation of fear. But your true way, as Christian, philosopher and intelligent trav-eler, is to oppose your inherited English phiegm to his Gallic fervor. Thereat he will grow so precious mad that by internal commotion he suffers as much as though he were beaten-which is pleasant for you, and safe. But strike him rather than enter

nto a contest of words, for in that case he is sure

to triumph. He will triumph in his heart of hearts-

in his national, French heart—over your ignorance of the language; his rage will turn to self-complacent contempt; he will cry out, to your address, be-e-t--and he will be in the right.

After several days profound silence on political themes, which was attributed generally to officious advice from official quarters, the Contrier de Paris has resumed the explanation and defense of the newly devised "Constitutional opposition." Emile de Girardin-for it is now well understood, whoever de Grardin—for it is now wen inderstood, whoever pens and signs these articles, that he is the author of them—seems to have lost something of his old gladiatorial vigor, as what gladiator would not who was forced to fight with his hands tied; but still his articles are more suggestive of thought, are more alive and pertinent to the present condition of more alive and pertinent to the present condition of political things, than any other leaders of the Parisian journals. Withat they are really the most effective acts of opposition that have been done by the pen this many a day. Still, his theory of a constitutional opposition is likely to rest in the state of theory. More is the pity. But the various shades of opposition here, even of liberal opposition, are more attached to party and party phrases than to real practical liberty. Girardin's notion of accepting the Empire as a fixed fact, and then, taking the Emperor at his word, crowning it with liberty by putting universal suffrage to its best and complete uses, is ingenious and abstractly sound—but, in France, only abstractly. There is besides, however, a practical worth in his presentation of it. His articles set people thinking, help to prevent their political sense from stupefying for lack of exercise, and

cles set people thinking, help to prevent their political sense from stupefying for lack of exercise, and are a means of telling some disagreeable truths to the Emperor which, as they are but the logical extension of his Majesty's own dieta, must be permitted expression, however distasteful.

Another means which the French have, and use largely, of keeping the functions of their political life in partial exercise, is an infusion of interest from the healfhier political life of foreign nations. Thus the clerical and liberal parties of Belgium are reproduced here. The camps of their respective adproduced here. The camps of their respective adherents are nearly as well defined and filled with nearly as ardent partisans in Paris as at Brussels, while their distinctive principles and the causes and consequences of the recent liberal triumph in Belgium are discussed by the French with more apparent earnestness, because with more freedom of speech, than their own elections of her

Here again the American shows tact and patriot-You will never hear him censure a Presi dential Message. He may be separated by world wide differences from the views and opinions of the Administration; he may have labored for its overthrow; he may have cause to complain of it; it may have deceived all his expectations—but the President is the head of the Republic. Under President is the head of the Republic. Under

"and no one discusses or doubts the facts and
opinions presented in his Constitutional Message."
The writer does not intend irony in this paragraph. The writer does not intend irony in this paragraph.

It seems to me that it was in the same letter I read notice of the proposed fifth or sixth marriage of that favorite of the Boston magistracy, Lola Montes. But that is neither here nor there, and I only mention the lady's name at all for the sake of bringing in under its prefatory protection the fol-lowing anecdote, characteristic, though very likely not true: "Not long ago," the story runs, "a gen tleman carrying a large closk on his arm, stopped in the Karlsstrasse, near the Mont de Piete (pub-lic pawnbroker's); he was presently accosted by one of the women who make it their business to be on the watch for shamefaced customers, and offer, for a small commission, to do the business of pledging their jewels or other articles, and receiving the loan granted on them. 'Well, Mein Herr, you don't want to present yourself in the office; give me your clock and I will get the highest loan I can for it.'

"highestican I can for it.

The gentleman, after a moment's hesitation, accepted the good woman's offer with thanks. "Take in the gloak, and I will wait here for you." Five minutes after the representative pawnee came out with ten florins for her bashful principal, which was the amount of the loan, and asked for her comwas the amount of the foan, and asked for her com-mission. Very good, said the gentleman; keep the ten florins for your commission, and take these eleven more to redeem the cloak, and pay the fees directly. The poor woman, surprised at so strange a procedure, but delighted with the commission, bursied into the effice whoman the more commission. hurried into the office, whence she emerged quickly with the cloak. Just as she was coming out there came past a company of soldiers, and the officer, observing our man with the cloak, ordered the drums to beat and present arms, and the abashed woman was in a great flurry as she handed back his clock to the easy-natured witty and ruthless old ex-King Louis of Bavaria. They say that when his Majesty got back to the palace he sent for his tailor. and gave him . arecions scolding for charging eighty florins for a ew cloak that his uncle would lend only ten florins

The French Government had determined, after ma

The French Government had determined, after mature deliberation, to work the gold mines discovered in Upper Senegal.

A further reduction of the French army had been decided upon, and the Minister of War had ordered 30,000 renewable furloughs to be prepared.

Rumors were current of contemplated changes in the Ministry at the commencement of the year, but they were not generally credited.

The French Customs receipts for the month of November show a falling off \$70,000 francs.

The convention concluded between France and Baden for the construction of a massive bridge across

den for the construction of a massive bridge across the Rhine, at Khel, will, it is said, be sanctioned by

the Reimen Diet.

It is stated that the Emperor had approved of the provisions of a bill intended to be passed through the Corpe Legislatif early in the session, for restraining The LACIN BEEN DRINKERS OUTDONE - A me-

chanic in Lyons, made a bet last metch, that he would drink without becoming drunk fifty bottles of wine in twenty hours, provided that he should be allowed three hours for sieep. On Sanday, the 10th ult., he gained his bet, apparently without any great inconvenience. [Independance Belge.

ITALY.

Rumors were current of an intended modification of

Rumors were current of an intended books the tariff at Napies.

Details are published of the effects of the late carthquake. The first accounts prove, as usual, to have been exaggerated: but, acvertheless, a number of buildings in various places were destroyed, as it many lives lost. Full particulars had not reached Naples at the latest dates, nor had any communication been received from Sicily, as the telegraph had been destroyed by the earthquake.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN THE KING-DOM OF NAPLES. Correspondence of The London Daily Names. Naptus, Dec. 19. THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN THE KING-DOM OF NAPLES.

Correspondence of The London Dall News.

I must for the present leave all other subjects and apply myself, in the first place, to a description of the earthquake which occurred in this kingdom on the night of Wednesday, the 16th, and which threatened the destruction of Naples. I think I mentioned in a former letter that the cone of Vesavius had been destroyed by the shock of an earthquake, felt slightly here on the night of the 7th inst. Well, nothing more had occurred in the interval, the old mountain smoked his pipe as usual, and people went out to see the flare-up which he made. On Wednesday night last, however, I was writing when the table began to shake violently, the lamp to rock, and the bells of the house to ring as if they had been pulled by a strong hand. The walls of my room, too, visibly waved backward and and forward, and creaked as might a boat straining heavily at sea. There could be no doubt as to the cause of these awful phenomenon, and I rushed out of my house. There had already been two shocks up to this time, then came a third so strong that I thought that the house would have fallen and buried me in its ruins. Some wonld have fallen and buried me in its ruins. Some wonld have fallen and buried me in its ruins. Some wonld have fallen and buried me in its ruins. Some wonld have fallen and buried me in its ruins. Some wonld have fallen and buried me in its ruins and cradle. By this time people were escaping rapidly into the streets, and making inquiries as to each other's experience. Every one came to look at Vesuvius, but the mountain gave little comitort: it threw out but little fire, and seemed sulky and gloomy. It was not an agreeable prospect in view in returning to one's own house, so that I resolved to walk the streets, and making inquiries as to each other's experience of some fire the day of the properties of the properties of blankets, and some in the gay dresses in which they had escaped from the drawing-room or the theater. All the p wenderful summerlike weather that we have had for the last two or three months. During the day great anxiety prevailed among the provincials to know to what extent their families might have suffered, and the telegraph office was so besieged, that a sen-tinel was placed before it to prohibit all persons from entering. On walking through the Toledo, crowds were assembled looking at the fissures that had been made in some of the lofty houses. The monastery of the Jesuits gave similar indications of the terrors of the preceding night, and I was told that the great bell had been rung by the shock. Ac-cording to an opinion entitled to some respect, the that the great bell had been rung by the shock. According to an opinion entitled to some respect, the electric current had traveled from south to north. Naples having been at the extremity of it, so that intelligence from the Calabrias was anxiously expected. The Official Journal of the night of the 17th says that no news had been received at Salerno from Sala, Lagonegro, or the Calabrias, notwithstanding repeated inquiries by the electric telegraph. On the same evening the following letter to the directors of The Official Journal, from the directors of the Royal Astronomical Observatory at Capo di Monte, was published: "I hasten to apprise you that last night at lished: "I hasten to apprise you that last night at 10,10 p. m., the shock of an earthquake was fell, which lasted four or or two seconds. This was fol-lowed by another of much greater intensity after an lowed by another of much greater intensity after an interval of two minutes, insting about twenty seconds. Both shocks were undulatory, and in the direction of from south to north. The destructive character of this shock is shown by the fact of two pendulum clocks of the Observatory having been stopped, while three continued in movement, as also by the fissures at the base of the tower on which the equatorial machinery is placed. Two other light shocks were felt at 3 and 5 on the following morning. On the night of the 17th, as there was a common expectation that the shocks would be repeated, great numbers of people passed the night in the structs. On the morning of the 18th more details were brought into the city, which I condense. The electric telegraph had been interrupted

news arrived from Busilicata that in Potenza great destruction had been occasioned, many houses had been thrown down, and a large number of persons, how many is not known, had perished. The telegraphic dispatch from Bari is imperfect; it runs thus: "The "greater part of the inhabitants are . ." This intelligence is official, but from other and very reliable sources Libear that the disasters have been greater than are given out. Every moment brings notice of some fresh misfortune, but I must reserve further details for my next letter. In this capital most of the houses have suffered more or less, and every place in the immediate neighborhood has some disaster to recount.

SWEDEN.

The crisis continued to be severely felt at Stock-holm. The failures amounted to apward of thirty.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Bank had reduced its rate of interest

LYNCH LAW IN BAVARIA.

Near Holz Kirchen, a little village in Southern Bavaria, a secret society is situated for the purpose of executing a strange kind of vengeance upon such men, generally, clergymen, proprietors or government officials, as have become the objects of popular dislike. A hundred of them with blackened faces suddenly appear at midnight about the house of the object of their attentions, raise a frightful hue-and-cry, discharge guns and end by reading him a threatening rebuke, and dispersing, nobody knows where. An attempt is on foot to discover the members of this sin-

attempt is on foot to discover the members of this singular association, and, in the meantime, a company of infantry has been sent to the scene of their labors to overawe them.

[Augsburg Gazette.] SPAIN.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says: The English and French Governments are trying to effect a settlement between Spain and the United States on the subject of the frigate Ferrolana."

RUSSIA.

The question about the Russian ports in the Black Sea, which was on point of being settled, is somewhat complicated by the fact of the Russian Government having re-established military servitude on the coast of the Crimea, razed the town of Kameisch, and for-bidden the entrance to that port of merchant ships, as before the war.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Corres.-The Brokers' Circular reports a bucyast

market at the commencement of the week, and ar active is mosted at 1994 distance on American, but the Magelia-ster use feel to responding to the tone here, the bus use y was slightly checked, prices, however, are fully (d. higher than at the dependence of the yield of the week feel up 40.00 but a which species about 10.000, and experies 4000. The sales of the week feel up 40.00 but a which specializes took about 10.000, and experies 4000. The sales for the Allet since which no backets 4000. The sales of the bolldays) with an advanting traderes. The sales of the different contents of the holldays with an advanting traderes. The sales of the 10 week 5.000 bales, including 3,000 to specialize said experies. I may efficial quotations are:

Fair Orleans

61 Modifing 62

Fair 1 pland 70

The stack on hand is 337,000 bales in buting 133,000 American. At Manufacter a more happen feeding is exhaused, by without much harve use of business.

BREADSTEVES - Messes, Richardson, Spence & Co.

the Country quiet as 30 and 50 Alexandra (Arthur & Co., KichPhivyrsions—Messers, Bighand, Athur & Co., Kichardson, Spance & Co. and others report Book, Pork and the one very
gold at buttner rates. Lard in the inverse retail demands, 20 of
51. Cheese quiet and unbianced. Tallow steady
Phippics.—The Broker's circular reports a small
business in Ashes at prices in favor of the buyers. Sagariten et
full prices. Rather more bujury. Coffee quiet. Test beating
upward. Rice in better demand, and hoders asking at advance,
Rosin dull at 3 100 of 11 for common. Spirits of Purpenting, 27
Rosin dull at 3 100 of 11 for common. Spirits of Purpenting, 27
LONDON MONAY MARKEL, Messers, Baring, Brothers & Co., report an easier market, and the Hank rate respect to

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Africo.

Loydon, Thursday, D. e. 24, 18.75.

T. m.

We continue to have quiet markets for all articles of Colorida
and Foreign Produce, with the exception of Stuar, for which
there has been an active demand. Mover is easier. The Balk
of England has reduced its minimum rate of discount to \$40 cmt
\$\psi\$ annum. Cox-orts shuft—534 for the account. Mexics 38 Been
Laxs, 5 to. Bar Stuver, 5 to. Anteriors Facilies, 56(2).

Doublooks—Spanish, 77 34, South American, 75 h.

The Cov rat market has been very dull—only 00 cks, and 50 bars
Flactation Cevion have been publicly offered, and they brought
\$6.000 for fine ord, to low mid. 100 has mittee C vice west
taken in at 57 d/2, for mid. to fair good ord; 100 bars Coxta Rick
west from \$5.000, 6 to fine ord.

For Cox ot there is little inquiry a few lots good and \$1.2 Rod
Trinidad feetshed 38 50.26 for

For Cox, on there is little inquiry, a few lots good and LLO Red Triminal fetched 38 for 36, 6.

In Country, at these have been in cales.

Corros—There is a better feeding.

Conx—A flower is better feeding.

Conx—A flower is market the supply of English Wheat was small, and its load dowly at the prices of that day week. He should not be a first that the process of the day week. It was a first that the second of the state of the second of the seco

Sortch Pigs, 50, 2017 for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Whalk nont—Nothing done; quotations nouthful.

Lead—Common Pig, 222; Spanish, 2373 2 2010;

Laxb—Western, in therees, 56, e.53; nouthful.

Lexser—A carge of Taganrog, arrived, has been wes, a: 50, of Golatz at 52; and of Marianopol at 51;

For Mon. was a there is very little inquiry; small transactions in Antigona's 16, and Coles Mussewards, 15;

Ones—We quote Spen. (2604 261; Headmarter, 274—at which prices about 70 time have changed hands. Palm, 49°; cores Nat, 40, 241; Both nominal.

Rich quiet—Privately 3,500 bags Rangeson and Armena have seen placed at 7,627,9; 2,700 bags Madras at 8, and 1,500 bags

Sallain at 7.6.
REM - There has been a moderate business in good Lecwards

ion.

".s.—Pfunction Sill bags brought from 2 d. d'od. for mid. to
Black Peppern 1,430 bags Penning bound boyers from 3id. by Spiggs—Pincroto: Sab bogs brought from 2 (d. 6) of . brist. Black Pepper: 1, 429 bass Fernag bound bayers from 3 (d. 6) of . for mid. dasty to fair clean.

Sufface has been in good demand, with a considerable business, establishing an advance of 6 decl.) \$\psi\$ vert. Of West India the sales are 1,900 hids., including at anction 352 hids, Barkshotes at \$90.6 \text{i.5}\$. Rengair, 631 bays and at full prices, low to mid. white Beautres 46 (4), mid. yellow Date 35, 66 dec., and low arguish Date 30, Bay private treaty, 4 000 boxes brown and relow Hayana at 57 for No. 9, and 36 death 66 for Nos. 10 to 13, 900 boxes Florettes at \$1.000 hids. Characteristics of the wto mid. brown, and 36, 6 at 41 for low unid, to good yellow and 136 hids. Suringen at 35. Two Sasting cargoes of Hayana are reported purchased for an outport, fully insured; 1,000 boxes No. 11 to 11] at 24, and 1,30 boxes No. 12 at 24 (2).

Text—The market is tirmer. About 4,000 cheets common Con-

which 2000 were sold.
The flat. Common Blocks 100, Bars 100, Banca 20, 4 100, Tungestike—In Rough we have no sales to report. American sigits firm at 32,6 or 33.

TALLOW—St. Petersburg Y. C. 52,6 on the spot.

SPETTER—Stone sale at £.35 ib or £.25 ib c.

AMERICAN STOCKS show little variation, since our last salvices.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners net on Saturday at 3 p. m., all the Commissioners being present, including Mayor Tiemann,

passed the night in the structs. On the morning of the 18th more details were brought into the city, which I condense. The electric telegraph had been interrupted between Eboli and Sala, from which latter place very afflicting intelligence had been received. Three lives had been lost, and the prison and the barracks had been lost, and the prison and the barracks had been opened from top to bottom. In Atena half the houses had fallen; in Padula more than 100 houses had given way, and it is not knawn how many persons had perished. In Polla the dealsters were immense and the victims annerous, among whom was the brigade of gendarmes; in Auletta, Petrosa, and Cagaina the deaths and ruin of houses were very many; in Salerno, too, numerous houses had fisures opened, among which were two churches, the Palace of the Intendenza, and the barracks of the gendarmes; the belify and the church of Saldana also gave way, and two women in a neighboring house were killed; in Campagna many houses were injured. Toward evening of Friday (last night) news arrived from Basilicant that in Potenza great destruction had been occasioned, many houses had struction had been occasioned, many houses had been interrupted been from its earliest organization to the present time, and what I am instructed to say will be its object and end hereafter. So far as the past is object and end hereafter. So far as the past is object and end hereafter. So far as the past is object and end hereafter. So far as the past is object and end hereafter. So far as the past is object and end hereafter. So far as the past is object and end hereafter. So far as the past is object and end hereafter. So far as the past is object and end hereafter. So far as the past is object and end hereafter. So far as the past is object and end hereafter. So far as the past is object and end hereafter. So far as the past is object and end hereafter. So far as the past is object and end hereafter. So far as the past is object and end hereafter. So far as the past is object and end he for the Police, how he has voted, or how he will vote; but I repeat again the desire of this Board, and we congratulate ourselves that we have now to aid us in that important work a Mayor of the city of New-York, who has been for so many years infimately and thoroughly acquainted with the business, interests and necessities of this city, and we expect his kind cocoperation in this much needed labor of giving to this city what it most needs now, an able and efficient police.

Mayor Tiexann replied:

Mr. Pesident, in taking my seat with you and these gentlemen, I feel that I have responsibilities and duties to perform which I never had before. You speak about the Police law: of course I am opposed to the law, but, as a good citizen, I feel that I am bound to chey the law. I do not come here for the purpose of

law, but, as a good citizen, I feel that I am bound to obey the law. I do not come here for the purpose of thwarting you or throwing obstacles in the way of your carrying out the objects which you are met here for. On the contrary, gentlemen, I tender you the right hand of fellowship, and I say to you that everything in my power to carry out the law shall be done, and I will do it to the utmost of my power. I am happy to meet with you, and I have no doubt that we shall work harmoniously in carrying out the law, which the worthy President says is for the good of the city, and for no other object. I want to see politics discarded from the Department; I always desired that, and when the power was in my hands as Alderman, it is known that I did not appoint any man on account of his politics. Capt. Porter, who has now, I believe, been reappointed has been reappointed at my suggestion; and as to the other policemen of the

account of his polities. Capt. Porter, who has now, I believe, been reappointed has been reappointed at my suggestion; and as to the other policemen of the Ward, I hope that that object will be carried out, and for that you will have my hearty cooperation.

Messis, Frant and Power, presented applications. Mr. Bowen, from the Committee on Discipline, reported rules for the regulation of the Harbor Police. The body is to consist of 25 men in five hoats, one for each boat to receive the command and title of boatswain, though he is to have only patrolman's pay. Two sergeants, relieving each other, are to have command of the force, subject to the orders of the Deputy Superintendent. Two boats are to be on duty on the East River from sunrise to sunset, and one on the North River; from sunset to sunset, and one on the North River; from sunset to sunset and one on the south end of Blackwell's Island to Governor's Island, and from the Battery to Fourteenth street—the night boats to carry signal lanterns with which to call assistance, and reckets to call assistance from other boats. The men are to be armed with clubs, revolvers and cutlasses. The uniform is to be a cross between a sailor s and policemans costame. "Neither of the beats"—there are five of them—is to be used for any other than police purposes. The force is to make its self fully acquainted with the localities of junk-shops and their character, as well as that of all vessels in the harbor. Mr. Bowen's report was adopted with uninportant alterations.

Mr. Bowen, from the Special Committee—consisting of Mayor Wood, himself and Mr. Stranahae—on the appointment of members of the old Police—read the following report:

the appointment of members of the old Police—read
the following report:

The Committee charged with the duty of examining into the
validity of the dismissal of a portion of the Manicipal Police, subulit the following report:

The a describibling the Matropolitan Police was perced as the